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Situations, Help Wanted and Other
Wants, See Section Seven

Richmond Times-Dispatch

ALL SORTS OF ADS FOR
ALL SORTS OF PEOPLE
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Service of Unequalled Value

66th YEAR

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RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1916.—FIFTY-FOUR PAGES.

WEATHER
PAGE 10

—UNSETTLED

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

FATE OF VERDUN IS TREMBLING IN BALANCE AS GERMAN FORCES BATTER FRENCH LINES

SENATE PASSES MAPP OUSTER BILL

"Right Arm of Prohibition"
Gives Right to Remove
Recalcitrant Officials.

LOCAL OPTION ACT PASSED

Delegate Hobson Proposes to Al-
low Bonded Dealers to Handle
Original Packages.

By a vote of 23 to 2, the Senate yesterday passed the "ouster" bill, denominated by Senator Mapp as "The right arm of prohibition," which provides for the removal from office of those officials who fail or neglect to enforce the laws of the Commonwealth. Senators Cannon and Wendenburg, of Richmond, and Senator Downing, of Warren, voted in the negative.

Acting upon the suggestion of Senator Cannon, the measure was made general in its application. Under the original draft, it applied only to those officials who may be negligent in the enforcement of the prohibition, anti-smuggling and anti-vices laws.

"It would make us the laughing stock of the State," said Senator Cannon, "to solemnly sit here and, by implication, put the stamp of our approval upon the non-enforcement of other laws, provided officers did their duty in the enforcement of these special statutes. If we are to have such a law, by all means make it general in application."

PASSES LOCAL OPTION

ONE-QUART LAW
Just prior to the passage of the "ouster" bill, the Senate, by a unanimous vote, passed the local option measure, designed to give cities and counties an opportunity to test the sentiment of the community with regard to absolute prohibition. On petition of one-fourth of the electorate qualified to participate in the next preceding general election, the court is required to order a special election to decide the matter of interstate shipment.

Under the Mapp bill, provision is made for the shipment and delivery of one quart of whisky within a period of thirty days. The local option bill makes this monthly allowance discretionary with the voters of each community.

The "ouster" bill provides that the commissioner of prohibition shall associate himself with the attorney for the prohibition laws. In the prosecution of officers tried for failure to enforce the prohibition laws, the prosecution of other cases, attorneys for the Commonwealth and such other counsel as may be necessary will take charge of proceedings.

Complaint may be filed with the court by any person, corporation or organization. Trial will be ordered forthwith, and the proceedings may not be dismissed without the unanimous consent of the prosecutors. Officers, the removal of whom is otherwise provided for under the Constitution, do not come within the purview of the act.

WOULD ALLOW DEALERS TO HANDLE ORIGINAL PACKAGES

When the House Committee on Moral and Social Welfare takes up the consideration of the prohibition bill tomorrow afternoon, Delegate Graham B. Hobson, of Richmond, will offer by request an amendment designed to allow Virginia merchants and dealers to supply in original packages the limited quantity of whisky, wine and beer that the Mapp bill allows individuals to have shipped to them by dealers out of the State.

The amendment has already been drawn. Dealers privileged to conduct this business, it is provided, shall pay to the State, in advance, an annual license tax, in no case to be less than \$5,000 a year, based on purchases, and a salary of \$5 a day to an officer of the State, approved by the prohibition commissioner, whose duty it shall be to have constant supervision over the business of such dealer and see that it is conducted in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Having complied with all the stringent provisions laid down in the amendment, merchants and dealers thus licensed are to have the right to purchase ardent spirits in such quantities as are necessary for the conduct of their business, and common carriers are given the right to make deliveries to such concerns, keeping proper records of the goods so delivered.

PITS VIRGINIA MERCHANTS ON PAR WITH THOSE OUT OF STATE

"All sales of ardent spirits," the amendment continues, "by such merchant or dealer shall be made in sealed packages, and shall be made only to such persons and in such quantities as are permitted to be delivered to persons under the provisions of this act; the intent and purpose of this provision being that such ardent spirits are permitted to be used in this State under the provisions of this bill may be purchased from duly licensed merchants or dealers within this State, as well as from dealers without the State."

No license of this character, the amendment provides, shall be granted to any merchant or dealer except in cities of 30,000 inhabitants or more, and in larger cities there shall be only one license for each 30,000 inhabitants. The granting of these licenses, moreover, is made subject to the will of the majority in an election to be held on this question in each city under the

Aeroplane Hovers Over DuPont Plants

Stories of Mysterious Visitor to
Munition Centers to Be
Investigated.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
DULUTH, MINN., February 26.—Stories of a mysterious aeroplane hovering over munition factories of Northern Wisconsin are to be made the subject of an investigation.

For weeks residents of several cities have reported seeing the machine at various points, always going toward or coming from plants where shrapnel is being made or munitions stored. Threatening letters have been received by the Du Pont Powder Company.

Employees of the Great Northern Railway Company just before dawn today saw an aeroplane soar above the ore docks at Allouez for nearly an hour and a half.

As it became light it was plainly distinguishable, circling about 3,000 feet in the air. About 6 A. M. it proceeded in a westerly direction toward the new plant of the Minnesota Steel Company, on the St. Louis River.

An aeroplane also was sighted near Superior by a South Shore Railway train crew. Du Pont officials at Washburn, Wis., admit having seen aeroplanes above their works.

ROSSI GETS EIGHT YEARS

Guilt of Murderous Assault Against
Mrs. Flaville, of Chicago, in Italian
Railroad Train on May 21, 1914.

ROME, February 26 (via Paris, February 26).—Pietro Rossi was found guilty today at Arezzo on the charge of murderous assault against Mrs. Mary Flaville, of Chicago, in a railroad train between Florence and Arezzo on May 21, 1914, for the purpose of robbery. He was sentenced to eight years and four months' imprisonment and to two years' special surveillance by the police and to perpetual interdiction from public service.

The jury found that Rossi's act was unpremeditated, and that he was only responsible for his actions, being not wholly sound of mind.

Mrs. Flaville returned to the United States after the attack and died in Chicago on December 11, 1914.

D'ANNUNZIO INJURED

Italian Poet, Hurt in Eye in Aeroplane
Accident, Taken to Venice
Hospital.

PARIS, February 26.—Gabriele d'Annunzio has been injured in the right eye in an aeroplane accident and taken to a hospital in Venice, says the Rome correspondent of the Petit Parisien. There is a possibility that the sight of the injured eye may be preserved.

The Italian poet Gabriele d'Annunzio took a prominent part in the popular aviation which preceded the declaration of war by Italy on Austria in May, 1915. He volunteered for service, and was appointed lieutenant in the army, and has taken part in a number of aeroplane flights over the cities of Trieste and Trent, during which he dropped leaflets into the cities with messages of encouragement to the residents of Italian origin.

SCHOOL TEACHERS IN UNION

Arrangement for Formation Made by
Samuel Gompers, President of
Federation of Labor.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
NEW YORK, February 26.—Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, made arrangements today to form a union of public-school teachers in New York. The union will be affiliated with the American Federation, it is said.

A meeting of teachers and principals has been arranged, at which Mr. Gompers will make an address. The organization then will be formed. The Central Federation Union is assisting in the organization plans.

NUNS LEAVING MEXICO

More Than Thirty Sisters of Charity
Sail for New York From
Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, February 26.—The Spanish steamer Antonio Lopez sailed today for New York by way of Havana, carrying more than thirty Sisters of Charity, mostly Spanish women, who are leaving the country.

Oaxaca Indians, who are being hard pushed in their native state, are entering the State of Vera Cruz in large numbers. General Jara, Governor of Vera Cruz, has sent numerous troops to combat them.

CHICAGO MAYOR ASKS GUARD

Tells Chief of Police That Threats
Have Been Made Against
His Life.

CHICAGO, February 26.—As the result of threats that he says have been made against his life, Mayor William Hale Thompson has asked Chief of Police Henley for a bodyguard, it became known today. The Mayor says the threats have been made "presumably because of his activities in the campaign for the coming aldermanic primaries."

THROUGH SLEEPER TO NEW ORLEANS
Account Marat Gras, leaving Richmond 11:15
P. M., February 27, via SOUTHERN RAIL-
WAY, 52.50 round trip. Phone Mad. 22.

GLASS CHALLENGES HOUSE INSURGENTS

President's Friends Serve Notice
They Are Ready to Meet
Any Issue.

VIRGINIAN TO LEAD FIGHT

Arraigns Rebellious Democrats
Who Seek to Discredit
Administration.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
WASHINGTON, February 26.—President Wilson's friends in the House today issued a challenge to the rebellious Democrats, who may try to force through Congress a resolution warning Americans to remain off armed merchantmen. Notice was served on the insurgents that the administration followers are prepared to meet any issue that might be raised to embarrass the President in handling the German situation.

Representative Carter Glass, acting as spokesman for the administration, will take the lead in the fight to uphold the administration.

ADMINISTRATION'S SIDE OF THIS CONTROVERSY

To-night Mr. Glass gave out the following statement, which is regarded as the administration's side of the present controversy in the House:

"I have made no systematic canvass of the House, nor am I willing to assume to speak for the House; but I have a very distinct impression, based on expressions made to me by scores of members, that no resolution seeking to discredit the President's management of the foreign relations of this government, and to substitute action of Congress for that of the executive, will get a majority of the votes in the House, or anything like a majority. I am perfectly confident that no such resolution would receive a majority of Democratic votes, and I am not disposed to believe that the Republican members are one whit less disposed to leave this grave problem of international adjustment to the orderly processes of diplomacy. If they are, so much the worse for them and so much more the frightful responsibility."

"At all events, not an inconsiderable number of Democratic members who have not found themselves in constant antagonism to the President of the United States have expressed a cheerful willingness to meet the issue squarely, whenever it is presented. Some of them have no relish for side-stepping; on the contrary, they have a decided distaste for an avowed policy of benevolent condescension toward the administration—a sort of momentary toleration, with a 'time limit' for the patient and courageous efforts of the President to keep this nation out of war without compromising its honor by yielding the recognized rights of neutrals to immunity from the barbarous practices of belligerents."

REPROACH OF PRESIDENT

"For my part, I would hate to believe that Congress is in favor of any such detestable capitulation as that which has been suggested. It is an inseparable and abject relinquishment of cherished national rights and a brutal reproach of the President for trying to preserve the dignity and prestige of the United States among the great powers of the earth."

"If that is really the temper of Congress, the issue should not be postponed a day. We should have the test promptly, in order that we may determine whether the honor of this American nation, as it would be reflected by such a desperate legislative usurpation, is worth the ceaseless vigil and the brave fight which have characterized the efforts of President Wilson to preserve it."

"For my part, I do not believe that Congress is in anything like such a mood, or that it can be precipitated into any such action. But there should be no doubt about it, either in this country or abroad. Infinite harm is said to have ensued from the Tonic misrepresentation of this nation's attitude in the initial stage of the Lusitania negotiations, and it is not difficult to perceive that even graver consequences might result from the supposition that Congress has a gripping anxiety to repudiate Woodrow Wilson and embrace Von Tirpitz."

"This is no party question. It is an American question. But if there is real foundation for the well-nigh incredible assertion that the Democratic side of the House of Representatives is impatient to antagonize the President in his firm stand for American rights against threatened maritime murder, then there are many of us who want to go on record to the contrary—who will covet the distinction of refusing to follow any such leadership."

WILL NOT BE ASHAMED OF COMPANY HE KEEPS

"I don't believe the Democratic side of the House is headed in any such direction. If it is, I'm going the other way as fast and as far as I can; nor do I apprehend that I will be in anywise ashamed of my company."

"What substance there is, anyhow, to the pretense that citizens of the United States require to be warned by their government against traveling on the merchant ships of nations at war? Haven't they already been terribly warned by the central powers? If only a warning is the thing needed? But that is not the only thing nor, indeed, the chief thing, that certain Gen-

(Continued on Second Page.)

General Humbert, Commanding at Verdun, and General Joffre



General Humbert, to the left, is one of the commanding generals directing the defense of Verdun. General Joffre, the figure standing in the middle in the dark uniform, is now engaged in working out plans for the further defense of Verdun, now besieged by the Germans. The struggle in the Meuse woods marks the beginning of the Germans' greatest offensive since the drive on Paris. It is reported that the whole German force numbers three-quarters of a million men.

CONTINENTAL ARMY PLAN AS BASIS FOR RESERVE

Committee Members Favor Practical
Test of Possibility of Forming
Volunteer Army.

ADDITION TO OTHER PROJECTS

General Terms of Measure to Be
Before House Within Ten Days
Agreed On, Providing for Regular
Standing Army of 143,000 Men.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26.—

A growing tendency to provide for a Federal army reserve, in addition to the regular army and federalized National Guard, was manifest today in both the House and Senate Military Committees. Members of both committees said they favored a practical test of the possibility of forming a Federal volunteer army in peace times on lines somewhat similar to the continental army plan. The apparent intention to abandon the continental project wholly was one of the causes leading up to the resignation of Secretary Garrison.

The House committee agreed today upon the general terms of a bill it expects to get before the House in ten days, providing for a regular army with an authorized peace strength of 143,000 men; a federalized National Guard, which would reach a fixed minimum strength of 24,000 in five years; adequate reserve systems for both of these forces; and organization of civilian training camps, with wide discretion reposed in the War Department as to the terms of enlistment, training and government.

The Senate committee has agreed tentatively to a plan under which training camps would be authorized in every congressional district where sufficient men volunteered for training under an obligation for war service. The maximum force to be thus raised in any district would be a battalion, or substantially the same number as proposed for the first year of the Garrison continental army plan. The camps would be under command of full complements of regular army officers.

DOUBT WHETHER REQUISITE FORCE COULD BE ENLISTED

Members of both committees, while saying they would support any good plan for federalizing the National Guard as a first-line force, frankly admitted today that they had doubts whether a requisite force could be enlisted in the National Guard, even under the proposed Federal pay and regulation provisions. Representative Kahn, who has advocated an extension of the business men's camp idea to all classes of citizens who would not enlist in the regulars or the National Guard, said today that with 30,000 men already enrolled for intensive military training this summer, without government aid, he had received assurances that fully 100,000 would be available next year under his plan. Members of the Senate

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U. S. MAY DISCUSS SIZE OF DEFENSIVE ARMAMENT

But Will Require Assurances of
Safety for Americans Dur-
ing Negotiations.

LANSSING MAKES STATEMENT

No Indication That Teuton Armed-
Ship Order Has Been Postponed.
Congress Leaders Are Certain No
Warning Measure Can Win.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—Secre-

tary Lansing indicated today that the United States was prepared, under certain circumstances, to discuss with the German government what may properly be regarded as defensive armament for merchant ships. In no event, however, according to authoritative information to-night, will the United States be a party to such negotiations unless it is assured that the lives of American citizens aboard ships armed for defensive purposes will not be endangered during the course of the discussion.

Confidential advisers from Berlin have forecast a proposal for such a discussion by Germany, which contends that armament permitted under international law as defensive had become offensive with the advent of the submarine.

Until the question is raised, Mr. Lansing regards it as premature to announce the position of the State Department.

Secretary Lansing considers that had the German and Austrian governments been of the opinion that their action was not a departure from international law, they would have issued no memorandum, but would have proceeded to carry out their intentions and attempt to justify them later.

NO INDICATION OF CHANGE IN ARMED-SHIP ORDERS

There was no indication today that orders to German and Austrian submarine commanders to treat armed merchant ships as war vessels, announced in formal notifications from the central powers for February 25, would be postponed, although it was admitted that postponement would not come as a surprise.

Chairman Flood, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, exchanged views with Secretary Lansing at the State Department. Mr. Flood outlined to the secretary the situation at the Capitol, and Mr. Lansing told Mr. Flood of the status of the State Department.

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RUSSIANS TAKE NEARLY 13,000 MEN AT ERZERUM

Pursuit of Turkish Army Continues,
and Village of Aschikala
Is Occupied.

THEIR RESISTANCE BROKEN

Unable to Defend Points of Natural
Advantage, Defeated Ottoman
Troops Continue Flight in Fast-
nesses of Asia Minor.

PETROGRAD, February 26 (via Lon-

don).—The capture of 255 officers, 12,753 men and 323 guns in the operations about Erzerum was announced in the official statement from the Russian War Office today. The pursuit of the Turkish army continues, and the Russians have occupied the village of Aschikala, fifty miles west of Erzerum, on the road to Trebizond. The statement follows:

"Western Russian front. In the Mikhathe region, on the Donest, in Galicia, the enemy, after prolonged bomb throwing, succeeded in occupying a crater, but our troops by an impetuous counterattack drove him out."

"Caucasian front. The result of the Erzerum operations was attained with relatively insignificant losses, considering the great success we achieved."

"We took prisoner 234 Turkish officers and 12,753 men and captured nine flags and 323 guns, besides taking in Erzerum, a Turkish fortress of the first class, with large depots of arms, munitions, supplies and signaling and telegraph and telephone apparatus."

"We continue the pursuit of the remainder of the defeated and demoralized Turkish army without respite. Fifty miles west of Erzerum, on the road to Trebizond, we threw back the enemy rear guards and occupied the village of Aschikala."

RESISTANCE APPARENTLY HAS FRITTERED OUT

The resistance offered by the Turkish forces, retreating from Erzerum, to the advancing Russians apparently has frittered out, on account of the general lack of ammunition and supplies. Unable to defend points of natural advantage, the Turks are continuing their precipitate flight in the fastnesses of Asia Minor.

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

OUTLYING FORT ALREADY TAKEN, CLAIMS BERLIN

Under Eyes of Emperor,
Teutons Storm and Cap-
ture Douaumont.

DEFENDERS DRIVEN BACK UPON THEIR INNER LINES

Crown Prince's Armies Have
Way Blasted Out for Them by
Terrific Artillery Fire.

ALSO GAIN ON PLAIN OF WOEVRE

Paris Does Not Concede Reported
Fall, but Admits Fighting
Is Sanginary.

Paris Does Not Admit Capture of Douaumont

THE French War Office, in its latest official statement, describes the battle around Fort Douaumont, one of the outlying forts of Verdun, as desperate, but makes no actual admissions of the capture of the fort by the Germans, as claimed by Berlin.

Fort Douaumont, says the French statement, is an advance element of the old defensive organization of Verdun fortress, and goes on to say that the position captured Saturday morning by the Germans, after several fruitless assaults, was reached again by French troops, who succeeded in advancing beyond that point, and have maintained their ground. The position referred to is not clearly defined.

Heavy bombardments by the Germans to the east and west of the Meuse were met by vigorous counterattacks, and the French have resisted the attempts of the Germans to capture Champeville and La Cote-du-Poivre (Pepper Hill), two positions of strategic importance.

Late dispatches from Paris say that utmost confidence is felt there in the ability of the French troops to withstand the German assaults, and in some quarters a continuation of the battle centering around Verdun for the next two weeks is looked for.

Verdun, greatest of French fortresses and widely considered virtually impregnable, is trembling under an attack of unprecedented violence, which already is declared by the Germans to have been reached at the outer defenses at one point, and driven back its French defenders upon their inner lines in other sectors.

Under the eyes of their Emperor, whose presence at the front is officially announced, the German infantry has advanced to the charge on both sides of the salient wherein lies Verdun, and, according to Berlin, has stormed and taken the outlying fort of Douaumont, northeast of the fortress, while on the plain of the Woivre, to the east and southeast, it has swept back the French lines and broken their resisting power along a wide front, forcing them to retreat, with the Germans in pursuit.

The crown prince's armies engaged in the terrible battle have had their way blasted out for them, according to correspondents near the scene, by what is said to be the greatest concentration of artillery fire known to history, in which the monster guns of the Germans and Austrians, brought from the Serbian and Russian fronts, have played an important part.

THEY GAIN FORTIFIED POSITIONS TO EAST

With this mighty aid, the infantry have pushed down the Valley of the Meuse, gained the hills southwest of Louvemont, not more than four miles from the fortress, and carried fortified positions to the east, Berlin declares, the Brandenburg regiments particularly distinguishing themselves in storming Fort Douaumont.

While this was going on, the Germans in the Woivre were assailing the French lines on the eastern side of the salient, the two operations apparently being designed to push in the sides of the projecting front, a holding process, which, if kept up, would soon result in the fall of the fortress.

The French, however, are defending their stronghold with notable tenacity and, according to various accounts, inflicting terrible losses on the attacking forces. Paris has not conceded the fall of Fort Douaumont, although admitting that the fighting there had taken on an extremely sanguinary character, and it only mentions the Woivre region in an announcement that the advanced posts held for observation purposes along the line from Ornes to Hennemont had been attacked by the German infantry. The German attacks along the front are declared by Paris to be made without regard to the losses sustained.

Notwithstanding the concentration of attention upon the great struggle of the western front, the current dispatches show that events of considerable